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Security Information

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS

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NATURE, PURPOSE, AND SCOPE
OF THE NIS PROGRAM

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington, D. C.

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AUTH: HR 70-2
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JUNE 1951

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Nature, Purpose, and Scope of the NIS Program

Authority for the NIS Program

The National Intelligence Survey (NIS) Program was established pursuant to National Security Council Intelligence Directive No. 3, 13 January 1948. This directive provides that:

An outline of all basic intelligence required by the Government shall be prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in collaboration with other appropriate agencies.

This outline shall be broken down into chapters, sections, and subsections which shall be allocated as production and maintenance responsibilities to CIA and those other Government agencies best qualified by reason of their intelligence requirements, production capabilities, and dominant interest to assume these responsibilities.

This basic intelligence shall be compiled and continuously maintained in National Intelligence Survey to cover foreign countries, areas, or broad special subjects, as appropriate.

The NIS shall be disseminated in such form as may be determined by the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) and the agencies concerned.

The DCI shall be responsible for coordinating the production and maintenance and for accomplishing the editing, publication, and dissemination of the NIS and shall make such requests on the agencies as are necessary for the proper development and maintenance of the NIS.

Departments or agencies to be called on for contributions to this undertaking may include agencies other than those represented permanently in the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC).

Basic Concepts of the NIS Program

The NIS is a concise digest of basic intelligence required by the Department of Defense for strategic planning and high level operational planning, and by the Department of State for use in formulating and executing U.S. foreign policy. It also serves other Government agencies which require it for the accomplishment of their missions. In general, the intelligence contained in NIS is concerned with the relatively permanent features and fundamental characteristics of a country, area, or broad special subject, and covers such fields as the geographical, political, economic, military,

scientific, and sociological aspects of the country or area or the fundamental aspects of the broad special subject.

The NIS Program has two phases: 1) the initial production of NIS on countries or areas in accordance with JCS priorities and Intelligence Agency capabilities and 2) the continuous maintenance of such NIS.

The objective of the first phase is to produce integrated basic intelligence studies of all pertinent aspects of the countries or areas within the limits of available information and intelligence on countries or areas.

The objective of the second phase is to keep up to date the basic intelligence contained in the published NIS, to fill gaps in this intelligence, and to improve the presentation of material in NIS originally produced. It is the responsibility of agencies having dominant interest to place each NIS element actively on a maintenance basis as soon as the element has been initially produced. This phase of the program is to continue indefinitely. Revisions will be published as required.

Both phases of the NIS Program require an over-all collection effort covering all important foreign countries and areas of the world simultaneously.

If information is available to undertake an NIS of lower priority than one on which adequate material is not available, the NIS of lower priority will be produced and will not be held in abeyance pending the availability of material for the NIS of higher priority.

While the aim of the collection effort will be to enable the production of complete and reliable published NIS, it must be recognized that the production and maintenance program requires information in greater detail than the intelligence which appears in the published NIS.

New information will be continuously processed so that the intelligence on hand will be constantly up to date and ready for use.

The NIS Program must be flexible in order to meet the basic intelligence requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. To this end it may be necessary to produce and disseminate separate chapters or sections of any NIS.

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PAGE 1

Standard Instructions for NIS

The *Standard Instructions for National Intelligence Surveys* contain outlines of basic intelligence requirements, allocations of responsibility for production, and instructions for the production of this intelligence. These *Standard Instructions* were prepared by a joint committee of representatives of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Chiefs of Intelligence Agencies of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force; were concurred in by the Intelligence Advisory Committee; and were approved by the National Security Council.

The outlines and outline guides are so drafted as to cover all the basic intelligence aspects of the most complex foreign country or area. However, the appropriate treatment of any topic included in the outlines and outline guides is determined by the sense in which and the extent to which that topic applies to the particular country or area under consideration. Thus, the outlines and outline guides should be adapted to the country or area on which the NIS is being produced.

The *Standard Instructions* prescribe the basic procedures to be followed in producing and maintaining all NIS. They cannot, however, cover all contingencies. Hence, when cogent reasons exist, the instructions may be modified or supplemented to permit appropriate treatment of any topic.

Content of an NIS

An NIS is divided into chapters, each of which treats a major functional aspect of the country or area under consideration. These chapters are divided into sections, each of which treats a major subdivision of the field covered by the chapter. The section is so designed as to permit it to serve as the basic unit of production and maintenance and so enhance the flexibility of the NIS Program. The NIS chapters are as follows:

Chapter	I	Brief
Chapter	II	Military Geography
Chapter	III	Transportation and Telecommunications
Chapter	IV	Sociological
Chapter	V	Political
Chapter	VI	Economic
Chapter	VII	Scientific
Chapter	VIII	Armed Forces
Chapter	IX	Map and Chart Appraisal

Certain topics involving numerous details are given general treatment in appropriate sections of NIS chapters and full treatment in supplements. Supplements are prepared only if the topic in question is sufficiently important in an NIS Area to warrant this detailed treatment. There are, at present, the following five supplements:

NIS Supplement No. I	Ports and Naval Facilities
NIS Supplement No. II	Air Facilities
NIS Supplement No. III	Telecommunications

NIS Supplement No. IV	Urban Areas
NIS Supplement No. V	Petroleum

The Special NIS on Marine Climate and Oceanography divides the world sea areas into ocean basins. These ocean basins are further subdivided into Parts, each of which is comparable to a chapter in the other NIS. The production unit is a Part, each of which will consist of three sections. Ocean basins are designated as follows:

NIS 104	Atlantic Basin	12 Parts
NIS 105	Pacific Basin	12 Parts
NIS 106	Indian Basin	4 Parts
NIS 107	Arctic Basin	1 Part
NIS 108	Antarctic Basin	1 Part

A gazetteer will be published for each NIS Area.

The geographic areas covered by the NIS are generally defined by political boundaries. In CHAPTERS II (Military Geography), however, areas are determined in terms of natural geographic units.

In some instances, it is desirable to define the geographic area in terms of natural boundaries. For example, since the Iberian Peninsula, including the approaches into the Pyrenees from France, forms a natural geographic concept, it should be considered geographically as a whole. Thus, the geographic treatment of this area would serve as CHAPTER II for both NIS Portugal and NIS Spain.

Conversely, the area included within political boundaries may be so extensive as to embrace several natural geographic units. Examples of such areas are the U.S.S.R. and China. CHAPTERS II for these areas would consist of several Parts, each treating a natural geographic unit.

In addition, it will be necessary to transcend political boundaries in many instances in order to obtain comprehensive treatment of certain functional aspects, such as transportation and ports and naval facilities; and such procedure should be followed wherever necessary.

The scope of each chapter, supplement, and Special NIS is outlined in detail under the Outline Guides in this volume. Chapter and section outline guides in general include initial comments relative to content of the unit as a whole which are not repeated with but are pertinent to the detailed outlines for individual sections and subsections. The following standard definitions apply explicitly to CHAPTERS II-IX and by implication to CHAPTER I:

a) The first section of each chapter is uniformly entitled Introduction. This section is not a summary of the basic intelligence contained in the remainder of the chapter or an explanation of the organization of the chapter. Rather, it presents an analysis of the basic intelligence contained in the chapter. It also presents general aspects which cannot be treated adequately elsewhere in

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NATURE, PURPOSE, AND SCOPE

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the chapter. For example, the organization and functions of the high command are covered in SECTION 80 (Introduction to CHAPTER VIII, Armed Forces) because this topic cannot be adequately treated in the subsequent sections of CHAPTER VIII. The chapter outline guides indicate the nature and scope of the treatment to be accorded the Introduction of each chapter.

b) The first subsection of each section is uniformly entitled General. This subsection is provided to permit a proper approach to the treatment of material contained in the remainder of the section.

c) The last subsection of most sections is uniformly entitled Comments on Principal Sources. This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the section.

To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

Summary of agency functions

1. GENERAL

Where one agency is responsible for a section of a chapter or a subsection of a section which is being coordinated by another agency, working level liaison shall be maintained. All communications of a policy or requirements nature to the agency preparing the section or subsection will be passed through intelligence command channels.

In all instances working level coordination among agencies concerned will include the following:

Exchange, where applicable, of drafts of completed draft sections in order to resolve inconsistencies among sections and detect gaps in over-all coverage.

Informal coordination in compiling specific subsections which are assigned as the responsibility of one agency but impinge upon the field of interest of another.

2. NIS COMMITTEE

The NIS Committee consists of representatives of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Chiefs of the Intelligence Agencies of the Departments of State, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. The representative of the Director of Central Intelligence is *ex officio* chairman of the committee. It also includes an advisory member from the Joint Staff who shall be thoroughly familiar with the basic intelligence requirements of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), keep the JCS informed of the progress of the NIS Program, and

keep the NIS Committee informed of changes in the JCS requirements.

The NIS Committee performs the following functions:

Considers and recommends for Intelligence Agency approval over-all policies for the NIS Program.

Determines the scope and treatment of each NIS to be produced.

Allocates responsibility for production and maintenance of NIS in accordance with the intelligence requirements, production capabilities, and dominant interest of the Intelligence Agencies concerned.

Establishes NIS production and maintenance schedules based upon JCS priorities and agency capabilities.

Promulgates procedures and instructions for the preparation, review, editing, and submission of NIS contributions.

Recommends to CIA measures necessary for the coordination of the NIS Program.

3. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Central Intelligence Agency performs the following functions:

Provides over-all coordination of the NIS Program.

Produces those elements of NIS allocated to it for production by the NIS Committee.

Furnishes certain common services which can best be done centrally.

Edits NIS contributions, provides advisory substantive review, and arranges for the publication of NIS.

Disseminates NIS in accordance with Intelligence Agency agreements.

4. IAC AGENCIES

The IAC Agencies (State, Army, Navy, and Air Force) perform the following functions:

Provide a member and alternate members of the NIS Committee. This member represents, and speaks for, the Chief of the Intelligence Agency of the Department from which he is accredited.

Produce and maintain the NIS elements which have been allocated by the NIS Committee as production responsibilities.

Implement collection effort which may be required for NIS production and maintenance.

5. NON-IAC AGENCIES

The non-IAC Agencies perform the following functions:

Produce and maintain portions of NIS when explicitly assigned that responsibility by the NIS Committee or by an Intelligence Agency with the approval of that Committee.

Furnish Intelligence Agencies with material for integration into NIS by those agencies.

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ALLOCATIONS

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS

ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR
PREPARATION OF NIS

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

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Allocation of Responsibility for Preparation of NIS

Neither the following allocations nor any interpretation thereof shall negate the basic principle that each department is responsible for the production of that intelligence which is responsive to its departmental mission.

CHAPTER I—BRIEF

JOINT EFFORT COORDINATED BY CIA

Section 10—Introduction

- 11—Strategic Significance of the NIS Area
- 12—Military Geography
- 13—Transportation and Telecommunications
- 14—Sociological
- 15—Political
- 16—Economic
- 17—Scientific
- 18—Armed Forces
- 19—Map and Chart Appraisal

CIA
CIA (with joint assistance)
Army (with joint assistance)
Army (with joint assistance)
State (with joint assistance)
State
State (with joint assistance)
CIA (with joint assistance)
Army (with joint assistance)
CIA (with joint assistance)

CHAPTER II—MILITARY GEOGRAPHY

ARMY—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

Section 20—Introduction

- 21—Military Geographic Regions
- 22—Coasts and Landing Beaches
- 23—Weather and Climate
- 24—Topography
- 25—Urban Areas

Army (with joint assistance)
Army
Navy (with Army assistance)
Joint Meteorological Committee
Army
Army

CHAPTER III—TRANSPORTATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ARMY—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

Section 30—Introduction

- 31—Railway
- 32—Highway
- 33—Inland Waterway
- 34—Petroleum Pipeline (treated in Sub-section 62, C and Supplement V)
- 35—Ports and Naval Facilities
- 36—Merchant Marine
- 37—Civil Air
- 38—Telecommunications

Army (with joint assistance)
Army
Army
Army

Joint Army-Navy
Navy
Air Force (with Navy participation)
Army

CHAPTER IV—SOCIOLOGICAL

STATE—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

Section 40—Introduction

- 41—Population
- 42—Characteristics of the People
- 43—Religion, Education, and Public Information
- 44—Manpower
- 45—Health and Sanitation
- 46—Public Welfare

State
State (with Army assistance)
State
State
State
Army
State

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CHAPTER V—POLITICAL

STATE—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

- Section 50—Introduction
 51—The Constitutional System
 52—Structure of the Government
 53—Political Dynamics
 54—Public Order and Safety
 55—National Policies

State
 State
 State
 State
 State
 State (with joint assistance)

25X1

CHAPTER VI—ECONOMIC

CIA—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

- Section 60—Introduction
 61—Agriculture and Food

State (with joint assistance)
 State (with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture and the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior)

62—Fuels and Power

State (with assistance of the Department of the Interior)

- D. Electric power
 63—Minerals and Metals

Army
 State (with the assistance of the Department of the Interior)
 Army

F. Construction materials

64—Manufacturing and Construction

STATE—SECTION COORDINATOR

- A. General
 B. Industrial machinery and equipment
 C. Motor vehicles (including tanks, self-propelled guns, etc.)
 D. Aircraft production
 E. Shipbuilding
 F. Explosives, industrial and military
 G. Guns, explosive devices, and ammunition
 H. Other military equipment and supplies (including war gases and smoke preparations)
 I. Telecommunications, signal and lighting equipment
 J. Chemical industries
 K. Agricultural processing industries
 L. Fibers, fabrics, and rubber
 M. Construction industries
 N. Other industries
 O. Comments on principal sources

State
 State (primary responsibility)
 Army
 Air Force (with Navy participation)
 Navy
 Army (with joint assistance)
 Army (with joint assistance)
 Army (with joint assistance)

Army (with joint assistance)

State
 State
 State
 State
 State
 State (with joint assistance)

65—Trade and Finance

State

CHAPTER VII—SCIENTIFIC

CIA—CHAPTER COORDINATOR

Section 70—Introduction

CIA is to produce final draft with contributions from Navy and Air Force; guidance from Army and State.

71—Electronics

CIA to coordinate through the JEIC the final draft based upon contributions from all intelligence agencies.

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A L L O C A T I O N S

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SUPPLEMENT IV—URBAN AREAS

ARMY

SUPPLEMENT V—PETROLEUM

STATE (with assistance of the Department of the Interior)

SPECIAL NIS—MARINE CLIMATE AND OCEANOGRAPHY

NAVY

- Section 1—Introduction
- 2—Marine Climate
- 3—Oceanography

Navy
Navy (with assistance of the Air Force)
Navy

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Next 7 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

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EDITORIAL INSTRUCTIONS

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Editorial Instructions

A. Transmittal of material

1. LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

NIS material delivered to the Basic Intelligence Division (D/B), CIA requires a letter of transmittal (original and 2 copies). The letter itemizes the number of pages of text and table manuscript, table of contents and other typed material submitted, and indicates any omission of material or other deviation from standard procedure. The letter specifies control aspects of material involved. The letter of transmittal also indicates the number of extra copies of insert maps which the contributor desires run without NIS reference lines (the number not to exceed 10 copies of each map except by special arrangement), the minimum classification for each map if run without the NIS references, and any special restrictions concerning additional runs and distribution by CIA for other than NIS purposes.

2. MANUSCRIPT

NIS manuscript is submitted in 5 complete assembled copies. Each of the 5 assembled sets of manuscript includes in sequence 1) title page, 2) table of contents, 3) text, 4) tables, 5) caption list, and 6) list of any border information.

Pagination begins with the first page of text of each Section and is consecutive throughout the manuscript (including each page of the tables, which follow the text in sequence of figure numbers). Pagination is by other means than a numbering machine, which is reserved for use in D/B processing.

Manuscript with more than nominal alterations is not acceptable. Text or tabular material photostatted or similarly reproduced from printed or other material must be in positive print form and legible in approximately typewriter elite size.

The supporting items, typed triple space, are as follows:

TITLE PAGE, containing Chapter or Supplement number and title, Section number and title, and the statement: "This is a preliminary draft of Section _____, NIS _____. It has not been finally

edited or reconciled with other NIS sections and should not be reproduced. This Section has been approved for use in the NIS by the (*agency*), (*month*, *year*). This is the uniform date for the entire section and will appear on each page of the published section."

TABLE OF CONTENTS for each section, including all headings and subheads used in text according to the style given in "Text specifications." For Supplements, or when entire chapters are submitted, a separate table of contents extending through No. 2 heads of all sections also is included. Each section table of contents is immediately followed by a **LIST OF FIGURES** which lists in sequence all figures with the following details for each: Figure number as determined by sequence in tentative placement, category identification (Table, Photo, Aerial, Chart, Diagram, Plan, Map), and the caption as it appears with the figure or in appropriate short-title form. This **LIST OF FIGURES** is immediately followed by a *contributor statement*, as approved by the NIS Committee, showing the agency or agencies contributing to and responsible for preparation of the material.

CAPTION LIST (required for typesetting of all captions). Figure numbers for all tables and graphics are listed in sequence with exact wording of the caption as attached to the figure. When applicable, the list of captions is followed by a *border information list*, listing in sequence each insert map figure number with exact wording of the border information as specified in "Graphic specifications," and indicating which maps have apron material.

3. GRAPHIC MATERIAL

Graphic material, including photographs, is assembled separately from manuscript, in 4 complete sets with each item in sequence. The 4 copies of each item consist of an original and 3 copies of all black and white material, and 4 color proofs for multicolor graphic material. The original plates of multicolor maps are retained by contributor until receipt of memorandum from D/B. These originals are then forwarded as directed by D/B for final reproduction.

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B. Text specifications**1. TYPING OF TEXT**

Text is submitted in 5 copies, typed on one side only, with the original on substantial 8 x 12½ bond paper. Duplicating process may be used if submitted copies are thoroughly legible. Text is typed triple space. All paragraphs without headings begin with 5-space indent. Normal capitalization is used throughout (including headings), without use of continuous capitalization or of underlining except for foreign or other terms to be italicized. The last word of a typed line is always a complete word, avoiding ending any line with a hyphen. Manuscript conforms to the sample pages, with margins as shown. Each manuscript page, as shown, includes in top margin the name of the agency of primary responsibility, date (manuscript completion date, for processing control purposes only), classification, NIS number and section number. The first page of text includes the section number and title. Text pages are numbered consecutively within each section (not using a numbering machine, which is reserved for D/B processing).

2. TEXT HEADINGS

Headings used in NIS text material are as follows:

	<i>(Grade of head, not typed in ms.)</i>	
	II. Military Geography	(Chapter title)
	22. Coasts and Landing Beaches	(Section title)
A. General		(No. 1)
1. Coasts		(No. 2)
a. Northern peninsula — Text follows		(No. 3)
(1) Williams Bay — Text follows		(No. 4)
(a) Vicinity of Port Smith — Text		(No. 5)
1) Seaward Approaches — Text		(No. 6)

Chapter and section titles are centered. No. 1 heads are typed flush with left margin of text; inferior heads are successively indented 5 typewriter spaces. No. 1 and No. 2 heads stand alone; text begins on next line with indentation of 5 spaces and thereafter flush left. Remaining heads each end with space, two hyphens, space; text follows immediately on same line, with succeeding lines beginning flush with left text margin.

Each standard heading includes a title in addition to letter or number. Titles are as brief as feasible. In No. 1 through No. 5 heads, common nouns are not capitalized. No. 6 heads are initial caps except for prepositions, articles, etc.

Headings may stand alone when immediately followed by the next grade of head. For certain material (as in Coasts and Landing Beaches), a heading may be followed on the next line or lines by coordinates, hydrographic chart references, etc. No. 5 and No. 6 headings may be modified when used to introduce a series of similar subsidiary

topics (such as a series of brief descriptive paragraphs on smaller ports).

Numbers used to itemize a series of items within text carry a single parenthesis, e.g., 1).

3. REFERENCES TO FIGURES AND TEXT

Figures (including both tables and graphic material) must be adequately referred to in the related text, using figure numbers assigned by the contributor. Reference may be integral in a sentence, "... as shown in FIGURE 32-16 . . .", or parenthetical, "... (FIGURES 42-3 through 42-6) . . .". It is often desirable to use the reference flexibly to differentiate types of figures, e.g., "... tabulated in FIGURE 42-7 . . ." or "... shown on the map, FIGURE 42-8 . . .". Statements such as "... in the following table . . ." or "... in the table above . . ." are undesirable because the relationship may not be retained in printing. Because figure numbering is subject to change in publication or maintenance, reference to tables or graphic material in other sections or chapters is by abbreviated caption, type of material and section number in which it appears, e.g., "(see population density map, SECTION 41)".

Tentative placement within text of tables and appropriate graphic items (e.g., line cuts) is indicated by large carets with figure numbers on the right margin of text pages (see sample pages). Each figure is caretted only once. Figures expected to follow printed text, such as half-tone illustrations and fold-in maps, are itemized after the last line of manuscript text.

Because subsection numbering and titles are subject to change in publication or maintenance, cross references are made to the highest order of text topic which will adequately indicate where the referenced material will be found. Within sections and especially within lengthy sections, however, references to subsections may be quite detailed if desirable. Another section of the same chapter is referred to by "... (SECTION 81, this chapter) . . ." or "... (See section on Ground Forces) . . ." Reference to a section of another chapter is as follows: "... (CHAPTER III, SECTION 31) . . ." or "... (See Railway) . . ."

The words Chapter, Section, and Figure, when followed by identifying number are typed in capitals and lower case.

4. QUOTATIONS AND EXTRACT MATTER

Quotations up to approximately 3 typewritten lines are included in text within quotation marks. Longer quotations, and subordinate material likewise to be printed as "extract" in smaller type, are without quotation marks, indented 5 spaces for all lines and typed double space.

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Left Margin 1 1/4"	ARMY-January 1948	(CLASSIFICATION)	NIS 21 Sec-38	Top Margin 1 1/4"
	38. Telecommunications			Right Margin 1"
12 1/2"	A. General			
	During the Japanese occupation telecommunication facilities in Manchuria were rapidly expanded. New radio stations were...			
	B. Domestic facilities			
	1. General			
	Prior to 1933, telecommunication facilities in Manchuria were under the control of several agencies and companies licensed by the Chinese, Japanese, and Russian governments.			
	2. Telephone			
	a. Location of routes of lines -- Telephone land lines form a rather close pattern around Mukden, Chang-ch'un (Hsinking), and Harbin, and radiate to all parts of the country (Figure 38-1)..			
	b. Type of construction -- Construction was completed for an underground 28-pair nonloaded telephone cable between Mukden and Antung in 1937 (Figure 38-2). In December 1942....			
	3. Telegraph and cable			
	a. Location of routes of lines -- Most of the routes are parallel to railways and highways; lines are also built along the valleys. Practically all the major circuits and most of the other..			
Bottom Margin 1 1/4"	(page number) (CLASSIFICATION)			
8"				

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Left Margin 1 1/4"		Top Margin 1 1/4"										
ARMY-January 1948		NIS 21 Sec-38										
(CLASSIFICATION)		Right Margin 1"										
The offices and agencies that provided telegraph service in the												
China area in 1939 were:												
<table><tr><td>Telegraph and telephone service</td><td>244</td></tr><tr><td>Telephone stations</td><td>232</td></tr><tr><td>Telegraph agencies</td><td>403</td></tr><tr><td>Wireless agencies</td><td>62</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>941</td></tr></table>			Telegraph and telephone service	244	Telephone stations	232	Telegraph agencies	403	Wireless agencies	62	Total	941
Telegraph and telephone service	244											
Telephone stations	232											
Telegraph agencies	403											
Wireless agencies	62											
Total	941											
b. Type of construction -- In general, construction of..												
4. Radio												
a. Radio communications stations -- From 1933 to 1945 the												
major radio communications stations were operated by....*												
*Itemized information for the period 1940 to 1945 is almost												
entirely based on captured Japanese documents, but the significant												
totals are confirmed by U.S. official reports.												
b. Broadcasting -- There are several of the more powerful												
broadcasting stations listed in Figure 38-3.												
(1) Number of installations -- The number of these												
installations is considerably smaller than the total given by the												
1939 telegraph offices and agencies' tabulations. It is now believed												
that, even with full allowance for the new facilities only a few have												
short-wave transmitters. There is very little information about...												
(page number)												
(CLASSIFICATION)												
Bottom Margin 1 1/4"												

8"

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EDITORIAL INSTRUCTIONS

5. SAMPLE PAGES

The accompanying two pages are sample pages of text manuscript for the guidance of typists.

6. FOOTNOTES

Footnotes to text matter are kept to a minimum. When footnotes are considered necessary, up to 3 asterisks per page may be used. In manuscript the footnote is inserted on the line following the reference, separated from the text by solid lines above and below; the footnote begins indented 5 spaces from left margin, and is typed double space (see sample pages).

When several works by the same author or agency are listed, the author's name is not repeated but is replaced by dashes in subsequent listings.

C. Tabular specifications

1. TABULATIONS

Relatively simple tabular presentations, generally with no stubs, less than 3 columns of data, and not requiring more than a printed column width, are treated as tabulations. Tabulations are incorporated in text manuscript without figure number or title (see sample pages). They are typed double space, with no continuous capitalization or underlining.

2. TABLES

More complex tabular presentations, generally with stub and 3 or more vertical columns of data, are treated as tables. Each table has a descriptive title (caption) preceded by a figure number. Each table is constructed to stand as an entity, because of possible separation from text in publication or use.

3. TYPING OF TABLES

Each table is typed in 5 copies, on one side only, original on substantial bond paper. Duplicating process may be used if submitted copies are thoroughly checked for legibility. Tables are typed double space, with no continuous capitals or underlining in caption, stubs, column headings, or data entries. Tables are typed on 8 x 12½ bond paper whenever practicable. For more extensive presentations, larger paper may be used, if possible retaining the 12½ inch vertical dimension. Several separate 8 x 12½ pages may be used to continue a table. When more than one page is used to present a table or when there is significant relationship between columns in separate tables, in typing it is important to maintain alignment and space relationship of columns on all pages. Each page includes in the margin, as in text pages, the name of the agency of primary responsibility, date, classification, NIS number and section number.

4. TABLE TITLES AND FIGURE NUMBERS

Table titles (captions) are as brief as possible consistent with adequate indication of table content. Date or dates are included in the title unless table content is generalized or in itself provides adequate date information. The area or political name is incorporated when feasible, in adjective form ("Value of French imports, 1945-1950") or in noun form after substance of caption ("Land use, France, 1950").

The figure number which precedes each table title is comprised of the section number followed by a hyphen and the serial number of the table in

In the numbered listing of principal sources, each item is typed double space and is continuous in the following order and typewriter style:

Author, authors, editor or agency; last name first, capital and lower case, period. Title of book or other separate publication; capitals and lower case, underlined, followed within parentheses by capitals and lower case translation if required, period. Title of article from periodical in quotes, capitals and lower case, comma; followed by name of periodical, underlined, comma; edition, series, part, volume, number, selected pages, year of periodical as necessary, separated by commas in that order, with capital only at beginning of series of items, abbreviated as ed., ser., pt., vol., no., p., period. Arabic numerals used throughout except Roman after pt. Place of publication in capitals and lower case, followed by colon and publishing agency if given, otherwise period. Date, period; n.d. if not dated, period. Total pages if desired. Classification in parentheses, capital and lower case, without period.

the sequence of all figures (including all tables and graphic items) within a section, according to caretted location in the submitted manuscript.

5. TABLE STUBS AND COLUMN HEADINGS

Stubs (horizontal descriptive entries normally to the left of vertical columns of data) and column headings are carefully worded and coordinated. Proper selection and description of categories minimizes footnotes and exceptions which require explanation.

In general, the heading at the top of a column covers all material presented in the column without insertion of additional headings farther down the column. The same applies to side heads and lines of data. Where intermediate headings seem necessary, the material generally is presented as separate tables. However, related categories of items (such as apply to various weapons) may be usefully combined in a single table by making column headings more comprehensive and using sub-headings in columns and/or indicating a general change in category. Preliminary consultation with D/B on such matters is advisable.

6. TABLE FOOTNOTES AND SOURCE REFERENCES

Footnotes to tables are indicated by up to 3 asterisks and thereafter by up to 3 daggers (the typewriter symbol # is used for a dagger). These symbols are placed at the left of numerical column data, and at the right of headings, stubs, mixed or reading column data. Footnotes generally are typed double space, under the table, starting indented five spaces from left margin of table. The number of footnotes to tables is minimized by incorporation of the material into related text when feasible, by careful phrasing of stubs and headings, by consolidation in a reduced number of footnotes, or by consolidation in a single NOTE carried as a footnote without symbol.

When source reference or references are considered necessary and apply for a table as a whole, they are indicated by "Data from Source 13 . . ." beginning at the left text margin and typed two spaces below a line at the bottom of the table proper. If a NOTE item is used it precedes the conventional abbreviation *na* and explanation, if used (see conventional entries below), which in turn precedes any symbol footnotes. An entire table taken verbatim from a source (sometimes as the only available data, and not necessarily fully accepted by the contributor), is so indicated in related text, by explanation within the table, or by footnote; in such cases it is generally desirable, so far as feasible, to follow the detailed format of the original material.

7. CONVENTIONAL ENTRIES

To avoid blank spaces in columns of data, the following conventional entries are made as appropriate in table columns:

ENTRY	MEANING
...	not applicable; no footnote used
<i>na</i>	data not available, inadequate data, etc; <i>n</i> and <i>a</i> separated and underlined; until conventional is well established, explained as "Data not available", etc., in footnote
0	indicates zero quantity or reading in columns of uniform data such as weather statistics; no footnote used
<i>none</i>	used instead of 0 when data are not uniform, e.g., to indicate known lack of production of a significant commodity; underline; no footnote used
<i>insig</i>	quantity too insignificant to record; underline; no footnote used

When exceptional items in a column are estimated they are preceded by *est* in underlined lower case, unless symbol and footnote are preferable because of an otherwise appreciably narrower column or exceptional items can be feasibly covered in other footnotes.

Ditto marks are not used in tables. For this purpose *do* in underlined lower case is used. Generally, identical entries in figure columns are repeated. It is likewise desirable to repeat word entries which have significance.

8. STATISTICAL TOTALS

When *na* or *insig* are included with vertical or horizontal data entries for which a total is given that only moderately exceeds the sum of the specific entries, no footnote explanation may be required. However, when the total is exactly the sum of the specific figures, generally it is advisable to indicate that *na* or similar items are not reflected in the total, e.g., "* Totals are of known data" or "approx." When totals are not identical with the sum of specific entries, because of rounding or different sources, indicate by note, e.g., "(Tonnage) figures rounded to nearest (thousand) are not additive".

9. TABLE CONSTRUCTION

Optimum clarity and usefulness require the careful construction of all tables in terms of the nature and purpose of the material and the characteristics of the NIS format.

Column headings normally are typed and printed horizontally. They may be vertical when heading narrow columns of data or generally to facilitate publishing a table in minimum width. Superior or consolidating headings are centered over the appropriate individual column headings.

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To avoid repetition of units of measurement after items of latitude, longitude, time, distance, weight, etc., units of measurement (abbreviated as appropriate) are put at the head of column, or centered over appropriate columns. Units common to an entire table (e.g., thousands of metric tons, or percentage of population) are placed in parentheses beneath the table title.

It is desirable, so far as practicable, for a series of tables dealing with common or closely related topics to be expressed in a uniform order of magnitude of units of measurement, e.g., all in thousands of tons or hundreds of tons.

Entries in all columns align horizontally with top line of the corresponding stub.

Vertical columns of figures are aligned on the decimal point, dissimilar figures are centered in the column, and zeros precede the decimal in numbers of less than 1. Examples of various figure items are:

1500
0.15
15.5 - 17.0
insig
30 (daily)

Generally it is not desirable to carry a column in which there are no entries. Use of a column for isolated entries may be avoided by carrying the entries in a "Remarks" column or by consolidation in an explanatory note to the table.

Tables generally should be constructed to avoid extensive use of full-length lines or rules between columns and particularly between horizontal entries. Lines or boxes around column headings preferably are omitted by contributors unless format is well established.

Although contributors are not required to conform to printing requirements when constructing tables, general consideration of such requirements facilitates publication of table material. A printed NIS single-column width accommodates approximately 55 units of characters or spaces. A two-column page width takes approximately 115 units. A two-page spread takes approximately 230 characters or spaces. Two-page spreads tend to present page make-up problems in publication, including separation of tables from related text. Tables which must be viewed from the side of the page, and extended tables on fold-in inserts, generally are not desirable and are used only by arrangement with D/B. In constructing tables for normal column or page-width publication, space allowance must be made for column headings which may be wider than figure entries in columns, and for stubs. When it is apparent that the maximum horizontal lines (allowing for column entries, column headings, stubs, footnote symbols, and adequate space

between columns) will occupy more than the approximate number of spaces available but will not utilize more than a nominal additional width, rearrangement of the table warrants consideration. Vertical printing of heads is one device. When the number of columns exceeds the number of stub entries, the lay-out often may be reversed to make a longer but narrower table. When tables present problems not previously encountered, contributors are requested to consult D/B before final typing.

D. Graphic specifications

1. GENERAL

All graphic materials, such as photographs, maps, charts, graphs, and sketches, regardless of size, are (in addition to numbered tables) designated as figures. Each figure carries a separate figure number comprised of the section number followed by hyphen and serial number of the figure in the sequence of all figures within the section.

The page size of the printed NIS, including binding and other margins, is 9¼" by 12⅞". The type is set in two 3½" columns spaced ¼" apart. Figures of column width are printed 3½" wide, and 2-column figures are 7¼" wide. The maximum height of such figures including space for caption is 9¾".

All graphic items larger than page size are treated as fold-in inserts. The maximum paper size used for NIS inserts is 23¼" V x 39¾" H. The horizontal dimension normally includes a 9¼" apron.

Figures are prepared to fit NIS indicated dimensions. Care is required in laying out correct proportions and in selecting sizes of symbols, patterns, lines, and lettering to allow for reduction commensurate with that permitted by other features of the figure. When a specific amount of reduction is desired, it is so marked outside the border. Otherwise, the amount of reduction will be decided by D/B.

All charts, graphs, maps and other graphic material to be printed with text are constructed as black and white linecut figures of page size or less. Photographs and other figures requiring halftone reproduction normally will be published on coated paper inserts of page size (excepting large panoramas or mosaics which may be run as fold-in inserts), grouped immediately following text and table manuscript of each section. Multicolor graphics normally will be inserted at the end of each section.

All figures, except insert maps, are accompanied by captions (in lower case and normal word capitalization) which are carefully worded to be briefly but adequately descriptive. The first line of the caption carries the figure number followed by identification of the subject or brief descriptive phrase;

succeeding lines add appropriate amplification, including direction of view and indication of the date (or absence thereof, by "Date unknown") of photographs. Captions are firmly attached to figures, affixed to permit reading of the caption while viewing the figure but not obscuring the figure image. Captions must be legible but need not be drafted since all captions are set in type.

Charts or graphs do not carry titles or caption material (as distinct from explanatory legend material) within the figure image. In the case of a specially constructed chart or graph, source and date of information may be drafted within the figure.

All insert maps carry the title, legend, source and date of source, and other essential caption information drafted within the title box or neatline. Border information, indicated outside the map border in non-photographic blue but not drafted because it will be set in type, is as follows: Upper left corner—agency responsible for map content, and date to be carried by the section as a unit; center top—NIS Area number; upper right corner—classification; lower left corner—file number and agency responsible for actual map construction (unless the latter is identical with material in upper left corner); center bottom—abbreviated map title; lower right corner—figure number.

It is not necessary that all maps or photographs be oriented with north at the top, but the position of north is clearly indicated by means of a north arrow, coordinates, or caption. Names, symbols, and similar details of figures are oriented for reading from the bottom of the page. In exceptions where figures must be viewed from the side of the page, details of the figure are oriented for reading from the right-hand side of the page.

Printed "stick-up" is preferred for symbols and lettering. However, Leroy lettering is permissible. Freehand lettering and symbols are to be avoided except in such instances as the inclusion of an existent, printed map or sketch.

It is frequently desirable for graphic material, such as large-scale aerials of airfields, to be accompanied by small-scale line-cut orientation or location maps.

2. PHOTOGRAPHS

Only clear and distinct photographs are acceptable, and original prints are supplied insofar as possible. Except where the original is unwieldy, prints are supplied at the same scale as originals, including suggested cropping to be undertaken in D/B processing.

High-altitude aerial photographs carry a north arrow and bar scale drafted on the face of the print. When a photograph originally has foreign annota-

tions on the face of the photograph, the annotations are retained and accompanied by translation or explanation. Where feasible, the translation is added to the face of the print in the form of a key or legend; where space is not available or a key or legend is not adequately descriptive, the translation or explanation appears in the caption or on a separate typed sheet attached to each copy of the print.

Instructions for selection and preparation of photographs are set forth in NIS supplementary instructions.

3. MAPS

All NIS maps are carefully selected and constructed in terms of the purpose and subject material of a map or plan, content and positional integration with text, suitability of color or other differentiation, and all feasible uniformity in layout, lettering, and other drafted elements.

All maps have a neatline and border, a legend centered under the map title, a bar scale centered beneath the legend, and the classification centered beneath the scale. Legends clearly define all symbols not self-explanatory or generally understood from common usage. A direction indication, either coordinates or a north arrow, is included. Maps prepared as a series (e.g., port and town plans) have consistent treatment throughout in type style, zipatone patterns, title and legend layout. Non-varying plastic (e.g., dyrite, vinylite) is preferable for the construction of color plates, to facilitate accurate registry in printing.

A map designed as a black and white line drawing, page size or less, is preferable for many NIS purposes because it can be printed adjacent to the related text. When information cannot be adequately presented in black and white, limited use of one additional color for such maps is possible, upon consultation with D/B.

A Standard Base Map for each NIS Area is prepared and distributed by Geographic Division, (D/G), CIA in the following forms: Black and white and composite color copies on paper; composite black line and black line copies of each color separation plate on plastic (dyrite). Specific instructions concerning reduction, sizes, etc., are distributed with the base map for each NIS Area.

Contributors are responsible for drafting their own overlays, which are keyed to the base plates of NIS Standard Base Maps.

In addition to the Standard Base Map a small-scale Page Size Base Map is prepared for each NIS Area. This map is available to contributors in black-line and non-photographic blue, paper copies. Black-line maps or color overlays are prepared by drafting directly on these bases.

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For purposes where base maps are not applicable (such as port plans), contributors are responsible for compiling and constructing their own maps. Contributors lacking necessary cartographic facilities should consult D/B.

Fold-in maps are printed with a page-size apron, to permit full view of the map as the text is read. This apron can be used for printing information additional to that contained in the legend, such as lists of installations or regions. Such information is submitted on a separate typewritten sheet, a copy of which is attached to each copy of the map. Printed material is not carried on the back of a map.

E. General

1. NIS SUPPLEMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Preparation of text and graphic material for NIS Supplements generally conforms to the indicated procedures for other NIS material, with such modifications as are developed to meet the requirements of the Supplements.

2. CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROL

NIS textual material is classified independently by section. All pages of each section uniformly carry the highest classification of material in the section. All material, however, carries at least a RESTRICTED classification. Tables of contents, caption lists, all tables, and all graphics intended to be printed within text, carry the uniform section classification and are so stamped when submitted. Insert maps or other insert graphic items (including photographs) are not governed by the over-all classification, but are individually classified as appropriate.

The agency of primary responsibility is required to indicate any control aspects of submitted material.

specifying control, and the control requirements also are indicated in the letter of transmittal.

When any element or portions of NIS material (other than Comments on Principal Sources) are controlled for reasons other than the approved control character of the Area, the entire section involved is controlled. Each page of manuscript and each unit of graphic material is appropriately stamped, top and bottom. All such material delivered to D/B carries a cover sheet specifying control, and the nature of and occasion for the control requirements are indicated in the letter of transmittal.

3. TREATMENT OF NAMES

Geographic names used in the NIS are those approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN). Preliminary gazetteers are issued to contributors for use in the preparation of text and graphic materials. Pending publication of a pertinent gazetteer, or in the case of names not covered by a published gazetteer, lists of names are submitted according to NIS supplementary instructions.

English conventional names are used insofar as they are approved by BGN. The approved native name is added in parentheses the first time the conventional name is used in a section, and thereafter as desirable for clarity. It is desirable to use the native name in parentheses after the conventional name on maps whenever practicable.

Approved native names are used where conventional English names are not provided. Translation of generic parts of native names (except when the meaning is apparent) is given, in parentheses or in running text if feasible, the first time a generic appears in any segment of text. As a reader aid, English generics may be interspersed in text.

All terms referring to man-made features, such as Small Boat Harbor, are in English. Military regions or other regions arbitrarily designated for convenience in presentation are in English and are not required to be identical with BGN approved versions.

Consistency in the use of the conventional or the native name for the same feature is maintained throughout each chapter.

In lists of towns and cities, coordinates are given for each of two or more places having identical names.

4. TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

When scientific names are appropriately used in the interest of accuracy, if possible they are preceded by a common name or common name generic; e.g., the colon bacillus (*Escherichia coli*), malaria mosquitoes (*Anopheles maculipennis*, A.

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hyracanus). The scientific names are enclosed in parentheses and marked for italics in every case. In a paragraph discussing malaria mosquitoes, however, italicized scientific names may be used without a preceding common name or generic. Scientific family names (names ending in -idae, as Stomatidae) are capitalized but not italicized.

Special-use terms, such as names of military regions, are capitalized (e.g., the Kazakh Hill Country) to clearly maintain identity.

5. STATISTICAL DATA

Statistical data normally are expressed either in U.S. units of measure or in the metric system, and are consistent within a section or the largest NIS unit feasible, except to conform with common usage, as in discussing 75 mm and 3" guns. All contributions, should clearly indicate what system is used, in tables as well as text. When different measurement systems unavoidably appear together in text (e.g., statute and nautical miles) they must be clearly differentiated. In the case of areas where available maps or charts use varying measurement systems, the text is expressed in U.S. units with metric conversion following in parentheses, and accompanying maps using extensive metric annotations in their original form carry a conversion table. Both U.S. and other measure-

ments may be given, as in the case of a table, when contributing to utility.

Measurements are expressed in terms consistent with the inherent or required degree of accuracy, (e.g., 2,340 miles of coast, 16' 6 1/4" bridge clearance). Conversions are exact when appropriate; a rounded original figure is not converted into an inconsistently exact figure; rounded conversions may be used with a modifying "about" or "approximate". Units of measurement with varying meanings are clearly defined, e.g., statute miles or nautical miles, short tons or long tons. Both quantity and value may be given when useful for indicating relative importance. In financial data, conversion factors with date are included.

6. RETURN OF MATERIAL

Detailed procedures governing the return of submitted material are established in NIS supplementary instructions.

7. EDITORIAL STYLE

Development of style for all forms of NIS content is a continuing and coordinated result of contributor and D/B processing of the various types of material. For all matters of style not so developed, and not indicated by specific D/B instructions, the current Government Printing Office Style Manual governs.

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CHAPTER V

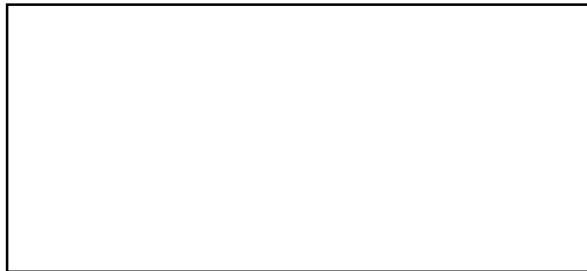
POLITICAL

Section 50 Introduction
Section 51 The Constitutional System
Section 52 Structure of the Government
Section 53 Political Dynamics
Section 54 Public Order and Safety
Section 55 National Policies



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Section 50. Introduction

The Section- should serve as a political introduction both to the country and the chapter, drawing upon chapter content but not presenting a summary. It should show the strategic significance of the political aspects of the country. Include a brief overall evaluation of the political strength and international influence of the nation in terms of degree of national unity, will to independence, strength of purpose, fighting spirit, relative stability and efficiency of the political system, locus of power, the nature and significance of the relationships between the military and political systems, and basic objectives of the government and the nation at home and abroad.

Historical factors affecting present day political attitudes and institutions should be woven into the above discussion to the extent necessary to explain these attitudes and institutions. (Political background material in Section 50 should be so correlated to the discussions of historic setting in Sections 40 and 60 that together they will give a rounded picture of significant social, economic, and political history.)

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Section 51. The Constitutional System

- A. General
- B. Constitution
 - 1. Origin and development
 - 2. Principal features
- C. Constitutional position of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches
- D. Civil and religious rights and privileges
- E. Comments on principal sources

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Section 51. The Constitutional System

A. General

This subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the treatment of the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should be brief and should show the significant historical background of the nation's constitutional system, taking into account such factors as traditional respect for and adherence to constitutional processes and civil rights. Features which differentiate the present constitution from those of the past and of other countries may also be considered briefly. The subsection should indicate the relationship between the constitutional system and the degree of national political stability and efficiency. Include an estimate of the degree of popular support of the constitution.

B. Constitution

1. Origin and development

Discuss the immediate background of the formation of the constitution, the political, economic, and social groups dominant in its adoption, the foreign influences present, and the extent to which it represented public opinion at the time of adoption.

2. Principal features

Delineate the features of the constitutional system needed to grasp its character, including a definition of the type of government established, the relationship between the provisions of the constitution and the actual practices of the government, its economic and social provisions, and unusual provisions. Attention should be given to the degree of flexibility, to constitutional and legal provisions for amendment compared with actual practices in order to indicate popular control over constitutional change, and to provisions for, and actual practice in, handling disagreement in interpreting the meaning of the constitution.

C. Constitutional position of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches

Briefly compare the constitutional and legal position and powers with actual practice. (Reserve description of organization and procedure of executive, legislative, and judicial agencies for Section 52.)

D. Civil and religious rights and privileges

Give the constitutional and legal provisions and a statement of the actual situation in respect to civil and religious rights and privileges, considering especially freedom of speech, press, radio, assembly, organization, and religion, but also including other rights and privileges peculiar to the country. The rights and privileges of foreigners, particularly Americans, should be examined and compared with those of nationals. With respect to the suffrage, only law and practice concerning the qualifications of electors, such as age, sex, and property should be considered. (Percentage of the population excluded from voting and extent of actual participation in elections should be left to Section 53, Subsection C.)

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E. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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Section 52. Structure of the Government

- A. General
- B. Central government
- C. Regional government
- D. Local government
- E. Dependencies and associated states
- F. Comments on principal sources

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Section 52. Structure of the Government

A. General

This subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the treatment of material contained in the remainder of the Section and should be brief. It should take into consideration conditions, situations, and practices which alter operation or organization of government as provided for in the constitution. There should be a discussion of the relationship of the central, regional, and local governments. (Include an orientation map, showing administrative boundaries.) It might also indicate the extent to which the framework for regional and local government differs from that established for the nation as a whole. Indicate the nature and degree of popular participation at all levels of government and the extent to which government officials are political leaders. Describe briefly the general characteristics, qualifications, and performance of the bureaucracy as a group. Note any significant regional or other variations.

B. Central government

Describe briefly the legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial organizations and procedures of operation, including a limited study of the major agencies of each. Character of personnel should be included, with specific reference to significant individuals. (Correlate with Section 59.)

Any significant demands for change on the part of influential groups, e.g., the military, should be pointed out with cross-reference to Section 53. The material should be presented in such a way as to give the reader a clear conception of the effectiveness of the agencies and the actual locus of power in formation and administration of public policy.

In discussing the judicial organization characterize the body of law, written or unwritten, upon which the system is based. Point out any significant deviations from the code in actual practice. In this and other subsections, avoid excessive quotations from laws and regulations (Refer to Section 54 for discussion of the penal code.)

C. Regional government

Delineate the major political subdivisions, e.g., states in the United States, and describe structural organization and procedures of operation. It may be essential to include some data given above in cases where an understanding of the nature of the regional governments is necessary to an understanding of the operations of the political system as a whole.

D. Local government

The considerations applicable in subsections B and C above are applicable here.

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E. Dependencies and associated states

Discuss types of dependencies (colonies, trust territories, protectorates), their governmental organization and relation to the mother country, and the extent of internal conflict and its domestic and international implications. (Tabular treatment may be used to supplement discussion.) Illustrate with map if appropriate. Describe the structure and internal relationships of associations of states (e.g., British Commonwealth of Nations, French Union, etc.) which have grown out of previous colonial relationships. Where a country has no dependencies, omission of this subsection is appropriate and such lack of dependencies would then be mentioned in Subsection A.

F. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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Section 53. Political Dynamics

- A. General
- B. Political parties
- C. Electoral procedures
- D. Pressure groups
- E. Comments on principal sources

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Section 53. Political Dynamics

A. General

This subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should outline the salient features of the political system, indicating the locus of political power, the nature of political leadership and the manner in which it is exercised, the extent to which political power is used within or outside of the constitutional system, and the degree of governmental and constitutional stability and instability arising out of the political system. It should discuss the development and extent of political awareness among the people and should indicate the degree to which education and past experience prepare them for political responsibility. Throughout the subsection an effort should be made to relate political surface phenomena to underlying social, economic, and cultural forces, with cross-references to the appropriate Sections in Chapter IV. In this connection attention should be given to the political effects of such social tensions as class struggles, labor-management tensions, the aspirations of minority groups, religious beliefs, and similar factors. Finally, the subsection might compare the system of political dynamics and its leadership with those of the United States or other appropriate countries.

B. Political parties

This subsection should set forth the constitutional and legal provisions defining a party, regulating membership, governing collection and expenditure of money, and controlling campaigns. These should be compared with actual conditions and significant proposals for change. The major existing parties should be described -- including economic, social, and religious interests represented, internal organization, avowed program, position on major issues of national policy, attitudes toward the United States, U.S.S.R., and other foreign nations, propaganda and propaganda methods, finances, recruitment, rank-and-file control, and intraparty disputes. Mention should be made of the outstanding national leaders and their major influence on party policies. (Correlate with Section 59.) The function of the parties in the formation of public opinion as well as their own susceptibility to propaganda, both foreign and domestic, should be analyzed. A brief account of the history of political parties should be included where necessary to explain trends in political alignments and objectives. There also should be a comparison of party strength at the national, regional, and local levels. Significant concentrations of strength should be noted, and an effort should be made to estimate the role played by each party in regional and local government as well as in national affairs. Quasi-political parties or groups having political influence to an extent greater than that normally attributed to pressure groups should be discussed here. Portray the distribution of the major party (or other significant parties). Include the ratio of party strength to the population, urban and rural, and the extent and location indicating where there has been a significant turnover in party membership at any level. As appropriate use graphics or tabular presentation.

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C. Electoral procedures

This subsection should describe in detail the mechanics of important elections, evaluating them as representative procedures. It should include the important constitutional and legal provisions governing the character of the ballot, guarantees of secrecy, accuracy of counting, and a discussion of actual practices. It should also note any significant demands for change. With respect to the suffrage, the groups excluded, percentage of population excluded, and the extent of actual participation should be discussed in detail.

D. Pressure groups

This subsection should examine in detail the function of pressure groups in the political system, the manner in which political pressure is exercised, and its effect upon the political process. It should discuss the constitutional and legal position with respect to lobbying, propaganda, expenditure of money, and participation in elections, as well as the extent to which public opinion sanctions, tolerates, or disapproves the exercise of political pressure by private groups. It should identify the groups or organizations of major importance, indicating for each the race, size, and character of their membership, organization, financial resources, media habits, and relation (if any) to foreign governments. When feasible, this information should be presented in tabular form. Mention should be made of the outstanding national leaders and their major influence on the groups with which they are associated. (Correlate with Section 59.) An effort should be made to estimate the influence of each group in national and local affairs, and its overall ability to affect U. S. interests. In addition, the discussion should bring out the position of these groups on major issues of national policy, their attitudes toward the United States, the U.S.S.R., and other foreign nations, their propaganda and propaganda methods, and the role they play in molding public opinion, as well as their own susceptibility to propaganda, both foreign and domestic. Whenever appropriate, cross-reference should be made to Section 58. The treatment of pressure groups should differentiate between groups specifically organized for the purpose of influencing government policies and activities other than through elections or subversive action, and those special interest groups that are primarily organized for other purposes, but that may act as political pressure groups when the occasion demands. Only the former are to be given primary treatment in this subsection; the latter, which may include labor unions, employers' organizations, consumer cooperatives, veterans' groups, youth movements, and similar organized groups whose membership, organization, finances, etc. have been discussed at length in other Sections of the NIS (notably Sections 42, 44, and 46), should be treated merely in connection with the issues on which they become pressure groups, making cross-references to the appropriate NIS Sections.

E. Comment on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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Section 54. Public Order and Safety

- A. General
- B. Police system
- C. Penal system
- D. Comments on principal sources

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Section 54. Public Order and Safety

A. General

This subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should include a brief discussion of the conditions affecting the maintenance of public order and safety, including public attitudes toward the administration of justice. The subsection should indicate any significant aspects of the police and penal system as a whole, such as size, adequacy, extralegal procedure, or importance as a political, social, or economic force, which distinguish it from those of other areas.

B. Police system

A brief description should be given of the organization and operation of the police system, including a discussion of the relation to other parts of the government. Also describe briefly the criminological facilities (such as fingerprinting and fingerprint files), techniques of riot-control, organization and jurisdictions of forces for suppression of crime (including traffic in narcotics), and the extent of use of police informers. What are the attitudes of the public toward the police system? What is the general ability of the police to preserve public order and safety? Illustrate, where applicable, with recent incidents that have left a mark on the minds of the people.

Discuss the police personnel, with respect to honesty and efficiency, the social base from which the personnel are recruited, the attributes of leadership, the type of indoctrination and training received, relations between officers and men, intraservice rivalries, discipline, incentives, and in general any factors affecting the morale of the police and the spirit in which they approach their task. The social standing of the police and the extent to which police officers can become national leaders should be discussed.

C. Penal system

A brief description should be given of the organization and operation of the penal system including its basic position in the legal system, relation to other parts of the government, honesty and efficiency of administration, and the public attitude toward it. Indicate abuses of ethical jurisprudence from the standpoint of the society under discussion. This subsection should include a discussion of the criminal codes and procedure, types of offenses and punishments, legal or constitutional rights of the individual (with a cross reference to Section 51, Subsection D), and the extent to which these rights are respected in practice, the incidence of crime, and the prison and reform system. In discussing the rehabilitation of former criminals special attention should be given to women and juvenile delinquents. Explain the differences, if any, in the handling of criminals and others sentenced to forced labor for major or minor criminal or political offenses.

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In discussing the penal institutions, including forced labor and concentration camps, note the governmental agency responsible for overall administration and control, and the component exercising local jurisdiction. Depict by map, where feasible, the number and location of penal institutions and camps. Give the name, location, and size of each, distribution of estimated total in such institutions by main categories of inmates, such as political prisoners, criminals, ethnic groups, religious sects, foreigners, etc. Note work conditions and morale, effectiveness of indoctrination system, policy in regard to length of sentence, term of actual service, and screening for return to private life. What are the restrictions placed on released prisoners? (Correlate with Section 44.)

D. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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Section 55. National Policies

- A. General
- B. Domestic policies
- C. Foreign policies
- D. National defense policies
- E. Comments on principal sources

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Section 55. National Policies

A. General

This subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material presented in the remainder of the Section. It should be used to discuss briefly the fundamental political, psychological, economic, and social factors necessary to understand national policies as a whole -- e.g., their origins and the major factors conditioning their formulation and implementation, including characteristics of individual policymakers (with cross-reference to Section 59). In some instances, it may be necessary to emphasize the impact of history upon the development of national policies. This subsection might also set forth the important interrelationships among domestic, foreign, and defense policies, especially as to cause and effect, disproportionate emphasis, and inconsistencies and conflicts. The popularity of national policies as a whole and their significance to the political system might be discussed. Any significant differences in the extent of public awareness, interest, and level of understanding of national, in contrast to international, problems and policies should be noted. Detailed discussion of domestic, foreign, and defense policies should be left to the following subsections.

B. Domestic policies

This subsection should provide a general statement on domestic policy as a whole and an analysis of major issues and individual policies that are fundamental to the stability of government, that preoccupy public opinion, or that strongly affect foreign and defense policies. Important domestic issues or policies treated in detail elsewhere in the NIS, especially in Chapters IV and VI and in other Sections of Chapter V, should be discussed briefly here with appropriate cross-reference. Such discussions should emphasize long standing and probably continuing trends, and should include a brief consideration of the characteristic political reactions of the people (mistrust of power, informal political forums, etc.), the implementation of policies, and the effects of domestic policies upon the political system. In individual instances, it might be advisable to show the extent to which the domestic policies are patterned after or integrated with those of another government. The attitudes of the principle opinion-forming groups toward important individual issues or policies should be discussed in some detail. Whenever such groups have been given primary treatment in other Sections of the NIS (e.g., political parties and pressure groups in Section 53, social organizations in Section 42, religious groups in Section 43, labor unions in Section 44) cross-reference should be made to the appropriate Section.

C. Foreign policies

This subsection should present as concisely as possible the important relations of the country to and its alignment with individual countries and major power blocs, the extent of participation in international organizations, and the extent of popular satisfaction with foreign policies and their conduct. The organization and powers of foreign policymaking components and their relations to other agencies of the government should supplement, as necessary, the treatment given

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in Section 52. The subsection should treat such factors as evidence of desire for rectification of borders, measures for exchange of population, measures of expulsion of ethnic groups, extent of adoption of immigration quotas, and efforts to extend control over foreign areas. A discussion of major treaties and agreements of a strategic nature, particularly those with the United States, should be included. There should be a brief discussion of the attitudes of government leaders and various groups of the people toward foreign nations (particularly the U.S.S.R., and the United States and Americans) and toward international organizations (especially the United Nations or regional groupings for defense or other purposes), and toward foreign investments and foreign aid and the causes underlying these attitudes. Public attitudes and popular support for policy in this and the following subsection should be discussed primarily in relation to specific, current issues, leaving the sociological and psychological analysis of basic and more lasting attitudes to Section 42, to which reference should be made. While the discussion should indicate whether the attitude of a group or of the public at large on a specific issue is deeply-rooted or of a more ephemeral nature and whether it can more or less easily be influenced by propaganda, it should not attempt a detailed analysis of the processes of opinion formation or of prevalent social values of the society.

D. National defense policies

This subsection should discuss the present defense policies of major political importance, including civil defense, and the influence of these policies upon domestic and foreign policies. A discussion of World War II policies and postwar changes may be included to provide necessary perspective. The subsection should describe the role of the defense establishment and of the armed forces in the government as far as it affects defense policies. Differences in viewpoint between the military establishment and the civilian policymaking bodies which are significant in the formulation of defense policies should be pointed out. The subsection should also discuss wartime morale and the influence upon defense policies of official and popular reactions toward war, rearmament, and compulsory military training. It should identify important organized groups (such as veterans' organizations) that seek to influence the government, the legislature, or public opinion on issues of national defense. It should estimate the impact of action by these organizations on specific policies, but it should leave the primary treatment of these groups to appropriate other Sections of the NIS such as Sections 53, 42, 43, and 44.

E. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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[REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Revised Section 58 Outline

Substantial changes in the June 1955 version of the Section 58 Outline were authorized by the NIS Permanent Committee on March 27, 1956 (see Minutes of the 217th Meeting, Item 3). Attached are copies of Page V-23 of the revised Section 58 Outline, incorporating the above changes, which is to be substituted for Page V-23 of the mimeographed Chapter V Outlines dated June 1955.

Please note that the NIS Permanent Committee on March 27th also approved changes in the Sections 42 and 57 Outlines as follows:

Section 42, E2, c: In first sentence, substitute "toward compulsory or volunteer military service" for "toward military service."

Section 57, C: Add, at the end of paragraph, "Special attention should be given to any organized resistance to military service, with statistics on evasion cases, if available."

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[REDACTED] "State - FD - Wash., D. C."

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3) Content. Describe, wherever possible, specific message content used to put themes across, such as use of slogans, e.g., "Asia for Asiatics," catchwords, e.g., "Iron Curtain," and symbols, e.g., "capitalism," etc.

4) Communication methods used. Describe in some detail, where possible, the methods and media used by the agency concerned covering the extent, kind, and effectiveness of use of: press and periodicals, books and libraries, information centers, exhibits, posters, radio and TV, motion pictures, and person-to-person communications, e.g., planted rumors, whispering campaigns, lectures, paid agitators, etc. (Correlate with Section 43, Public Information.)

5) Effectiveness. Where possible, analyze the effectiveness of coverage and the degree of penetration.

C. Propaganda directed abroad

Deal fully with the domestic organization and functioning of the major governmental and nongovernmental agencies or groups involved in directing propaganda abroad, including headquarters' organization, source and extent of funds, facilities, control, leadership, objectives, and nature and extent of foreign influence on operations. A discussion and graphic presentation showing the proportion of the national propaganda effort being expended toward various countries or general geographic areas should be included. Target audiences, organization and methods abroad, and effectiveness will be dealt with in detail by the NIS on the recipient country(s) (see below, under Propaganda by Foreign Countries) and will be treated here only to the extent necessary to place in perspective the domestic operations involved in dissemination of propaganda abroad.

D. Propaganda by foreign countries

Deal fully with the major efforts within the area of both friendly and unfriendly governments and foreign nongovernmental agencies or groups, including target audiences, organization, methods (such as "friendship" campaigns, visits by official or unofficial delegations, etc.) and facilities within the area for the dissemination of their propaganda. Assess the effectiveness of each major effort (except that of the U. S. Government). Organization and functioning in the countries of origin of the major foreign agencies and groups involved will be treated here only to the extent necessary to explain their operations within the recipient country, detailed treatment being reserved for the NIS on the originating countries (see above, under Propaganda Directed Abroad).

E. Comments on principal sources

This subsection is to serve the following purposes:

1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.

2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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Security Information

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

STANDARD INSTRUCTIONS

CHAPTER V

POLITICAL

Section 50 Introduction
Section 51 The Constitutional System
Section 52 Structure of the Government
Section 53 Political Dynamics
Section 54 Public Order and Safety
Section 55 National Policies
Section 56 Intelligence and Security



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

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OUTLINE GUIDE

The following outline guide indicates substance and general arrangement. In preparation and typing of manuscript, D/B Editorial Instructions are to be followed in detail.

Section 50. Introduction

This Section should show the strategic significance of the political aspects of the country. It should include a brief over-all evaluation of the political strength and international influence of the nation in terms of degree of national unity, will to independence, strength of purpose, fighting spirit, relative stability and efficiency of the political system, locus of power, and basic objectives of the government and the nation at home and abroad. It should include a brief political history, the specific purpose of which is to show the im-

pact of history upon present-day political attitudes and institutions. (Political background material in SECTION 50 should be so correlated to the discussions of historic setting in SECTIONS 40 and 60 that together they will give a rounded picture of significant social, economic and political history. The Section should serve as a political introduction both to the country and the chapter, drawing upon chapter content but not presenting a summary.)

Section 51. The Constitutional System

A. General

This Subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the treatment of the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should be brief and should show the significant historical background of the nation's constitutional system, taking into account such factors as traditional respect for and adherence to constitutional processes. Features which differentiate the present constitution from those of the past and of other countries may also be briefly considered. The Subsection should indicate the relationship between the constitutional system and the degree of national political stability and efficiency.

B. Constitution

1. ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

This Subsection should present the immediate background of the formation of the constitution, the political, economic and social groups dominant in its adoption, the foreign influences present, and the extent to which it represented public opinion at the time of adoption.

2. PRINCIPAL FEATURES

This Subsection should give a summation of the features of the constitutional system needed to grasp its character, including a definition of the type of government established, the relationship between the provisions of the constitution and the actual practices of the government, its economic and social provisions, and unusual provisions. Attention should also be given to the degree of flexibility and to constitutional and legal provisions for amendment compared with actual practices so as to indicate the popular control over constitutional change, and to the provisions for, and actual practice in, handling disagreement in interpreting the meaning of the constitution.

C. Constitutional position of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches

Briefly compare the constitutional and legal position and powers with actual practice. (Reserve description of organization and procedure of executive, legislative, and judicial agencies for SECTION 52.)

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D. Civil and religious rights and privileges

This Subsection should include constitutional and legal provisions and a statement of the actual situation in respect to civil and religious rights and privileges, considering especially freedom of speech, press, radio, assembly, organization, and religion, but also including other rights and privileges peculiar to the country. The rights and privileges of foreigners, particularly Americans, should be examined and compared with those of nationals. With respect to the suffrage, only law and practice concerning the qualifications of electors, such as age, sex, and property should be considered. (Percentage of the population excluded from voting and extent of actual participation in elections should be left to Subsection 53, C.)

E. Comments on principal sources

This Subsection is to serve the following purposes:

1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.

2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

Section 52. Structure of the Government

A. General

This Subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the treatment of material contained in the remainder of the Section and should be brief. It should take into consideration conditions, situations and practices which alter operation or organization of government as provided for in the constitution. It might also indicate the extent to which the framework for regional and local government differs from that established for the nation as a whole.

B. Central government

This Subsection is to describe briefly the legislative, executive, administrative and judicial organization and procedure, including a limited study of the major agencies of each. Structural organization, character of personnel, extent of popular control and procedures of operation should be included. Any significant demands for change on the part of influential groups should be pointed out. The material should be presented in such a way as to give the reader a clear conception of the effectiveness of the agencies and the actual locus of power in formation and administration of public policy.

C. Regional government

This Subsection deals with major political subdivisions, e.g., states in the U.S.

The necessity for Subsection 52, C, and the extent of coverage will vary from country to coun-

try. It may be essential to include some parts of B above in cases where an understanding of the nature of the regional governments is necessary to an understanding of the operation of the political systems as a whole. Where important, there also should be a discussion of the relation of the regional to the central and local governments (e.g., Canada and Australia).

D. Local government

The considerations applicable in Subsections B and C above are applicable here. Where important, the discussion should include an examination of the relation of the local to the regional (if any) and central governments.

E. Dependencies and associated states

This Subsection should include a classification of dependencies (colonies, trust territories, protectorates), their governmental organization and relation to the mother country, the extent of internal conflict and its international and domestic implications. The Subsection should also discuss the structure and internal relationships of associations of states (e.g., British Commonwealth of Nations, French Union, etc.) which have grown out of previous colonial relationships. Where a country has no dependencies, omission of this Subsection is appropriate and such lack of dependencies would then be mentioned in Subsection A.

F. Comments on principal sources

This Subsection is to serve the following purposes:

1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.

2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

Section 53. Political Dynamics**A. General**

This Subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should be brief and should discuss the development and extent of political awareness among the people. It should also show the extent to which education and other factors prepare them for political responsibility, with appropriate cross reference to the Subsections on Education, Public Information, and Cultural Characteristics in CHAPTER IV. The locus of political power in the system of political dynamics and the extent to which political power is exercised within, or outside of, the constitutional system should be indicated. The Subsection might compare the system of political dynamics and its leadership with those of the United States or other appropriate countries.

B. Political parties

This Subsection should set forth the constitutional and legal provisions defining a party, regulating membership, governing collection and expenditure of money, and the control of campaigns. This should be compared with actual conditions and significant proposals for change. The major existing parties should be described—including economic, social, and religious interests represented, internal organization, avowed program, propaganda and propaganda methods, finances, and rank and file control. A brief account of the history of political parties should be included where necessary to explain trends in political alignments and objectives. There also should be a comparison of party strength. Quasi-political parties or groups having political influence to an extent greater than that normally attributed to pressure groups should be discussed here.

C. Electoral procedures

This Subsection should describe in detail the mechanics of important elections, evaluating them

as representative procedures. It should include the important constitutional and legal provisions governing the character of the ballot, guarantees of secrecy, accuracy of counting and a discussion of actual practices. It should also note any significant demands for change. With respect to the suffrage, groups excluded, percentage of population excluded, and the extent of actual participation should be discussed in detail.

D. Pressure groups

This Subsection should discuss briefly the constitutional and legal position with respect to lobbying, expenditure of money, participation in elections and relations to the parties. This should be followed by a description of the groups or organizations of *major importance* and should include their names, size, internal organization, character of membership, relation (if any) to foreign governments, influence in national and local affairs, and over-all ability to affect U.S. interests. It should not be restricted to pressure groups of Western type, but should include all major organizations endeavoring to influence government policies and activities other than through elections and through subversive activities.

E. Comments on principal sources

This Subsection is to serve the following purposes:

1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.

2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

Section 54. Public Order and Safety

A. General

This Subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material contained in the remainder of the Section. It should include a brief discussion of the conditions affecting the maintenance of public order and safety. The Subsection should indicate any significant aspects of the police and penal system as a whole, such as size, adequacy, extra-legal procedure, or importance as a political or economic force, which distinguish it from those of other areas.

B. Police system

A brief description should be given of the organization and operation of the police system including a discussion of the relation to other parts of the government, honesty and efficiency of personnel, attitude of the public toward it, and its general ability to preserve public order and safety.

C. Penal system

A brief description should be given of the organization and operation of the penal system in-

cluding its basic position in the legal system, relation to other parts of the government, honesty and efficiency of administration, and the public attitude toward it. This Subsection should include a discussion of the criminal codes and procedure, the incidence of crime, and the prison and reform system.

D. Comments on principal sources

This Subsection is to serve the following purposes:

1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.

2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

Section 55. National Policies

A. General

This Subsection should provide an appropriate approach to the material presented in the remainder of the section. It should be used to discuss briefly the fundamental political, economic, and social factors necessary to understand national policies as a whole—e.g., their origins and the major factors conditioning their formulation and implementation. In individual instances, it may be necessary to emphasize the impact of history upon the development of national policies. This Subsection might also set forth the important interrelationships among domestic, foreign, and defense policies, especially as to cause and effect, disproportionate emphasis, and inconsistencies and conflicts. The popularity of national policies as a whole and their significance to the political system might be discussed. Detailed discussion of domestic, foreign, and defense policies should be left to the following subsections.

B. Domestic policies

This Subsection should provide a general statement on domestic policy as a whole and analyses of major issues and individual policies not discussed elsewhere in the NIS that are fundamental to the stability of government, or that strongly affect foreign and defense policies. Important domestic issues or policies treated in detail elsewhere in the NIS, especially in CHAPTERS IV and VI and in other sections of CHAPTER V, should be discussed briefly here with appropriate cross reference. Such discussions should emphasize long-standing and probably continuing trends, and should include a brief consideration of the characteristic political reactions of the people (mistrust of power, informal political forums, etc.), the implementation of policies, and the effects of domestic policies upon the political system. In individual instances, it might be advisable to show the extent to which the domestic policies are patterned after or integrated with those of another government.

C. Foreign policies

This Subsection should present as *concisely* as possible the important relations of the country to individual countries and major power blocs, the extent of participation in international organizations and the extent of popular satisfaction with foreign policies and their conduct. The organization and powers of foreign policy-making components and their relations to other agencies of the government should supplement, as necessary, the treatment given in SECTION 52. The subsection should treat such factors as evidence of desire for rectification of borders, measures for exchange of population, measures for expulsion of ethnic groups, extent of adoption of immigration quotas, and efforts to extend control over foreign areas. A discussion of major treaties and agreements of a strategic nature, particularly those with the United States, should be included. There should be a brief discussion of the attitudes of the government and of the people toward foreign nations (particularly the United States and Americans) and international organizations (especially the United Nations or regional groupings for defense or other purposes), and toward foreign investments, with appropriate references to detailed discussions of attitudes in CHAPTER IV.

D. National defense policies

This Subsection should discuss the present defense policies of major political importance, including civil defense, and the influence of these policies upon domestic and foreign policies. It should describe the role of the defense establishment and of the armed forces in the government as far as it affects defense policies. Differences in viewpoint between the military establishment and the civilian policy-making bodies which are significant in the formulation of defense policies should be discussed, including wartime morale and the influence upon defense policies of official and popular reactions toward war, rearmament and compulsory military training.

E. Comments on principal sources

This Subsection is to serve the following purposes:

- 1) To provide an evaluation of the principal source material used in preparing the Section and thereby inform the user of the general credibility to be accorded the intelligence contained in the Section.
- 2) To indicate those aspects of the subject about which information is deficient or unavailable and thereby provide collectors of information with collection targets. In this connection, the principal sources (not necessarily all sources) actually used should be indicated.

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